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FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF CHOLERA INTO THE UNITED STATES.

LIBAU AND ODESSA.

It having been recently reported that agents of certain steamship lines have been circularizing Russia advising emigrants to ship to the United States via Libau on the Baltic, or Odessa on the Black Sea, to avoid the restraints at the German ports, the following telegram was sent on October 15, 1910, to the American consul at Odessa by the Department of State:

Rigidly observe paragraphs 30, 31, and 32, Quarantine Regulations, 1903. In addition rigidly exclude from persons and luggage of emigrants all articles of food. Report by cable whether increased emigration to the United States is occurring at Odessa; whether emigrants are shipping direct to the United States or via other ports. If via other ports, name of ports.

The service officer at Libau, who for the past two years has been enforcing the regulations referred to, has been warned of the possible increase of emigration from his port.

BREMEN.

In a report dated September 23, 1910, Surgeon Carter states that as a port of emigration for the United States, Bremen is the most important in Germany. The emigration from Bremen in the calendar year 1909 was 144,417 emigrants, while from Hamburg it was 113,535. Of the number stated as passing through Bremen, 34,299 were from Russia where cholera now prevails.

The emigrants come to Bremen direct from the control stations on the German frontier, the Russians in separate coaches. After inspection by the Bremen health officer the Russians are placed in barracks for the emigrants from noninfected districts. In the barracks they are under the sanitary control of the Bremen health office and are inspected daily by their physicians. The inspections are carefully made, the temperatures taken before inspection, and all emigrants in whom the temperatures are above normal are especially examined for the cause of the rise in temperature, and are usually sent to the hospital where it is said bacteriological examination of stools is made for the determination of the presence therein of the cholera vibrios.

On the afternoon and evening before sailing a final examination is made of the emigrants by the consul and the steamship officials. The consul or his deputy is present and a physician attached to the